

SOUTHERN AFRICA - DROUGHT

FACT SHEET #4, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2016

JULY 26, 2016

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

18.3 million

People in Southern Africa Requiring Emergency Assistance³
SADC – June 2016⁴

6.5 million

People in Malawi Requiring Emergency Assistance
SADC – June 2016

4.1 million

People in Zimbabwe Requiring Emergency Assistance
SADC – June 2016

1.5 million

People in Mozambique Requiring Emergency Assistance
SADC – June 2016

665,000

People in Madagascar Requiring Emergency Assistance
SADC – June 2016

491,000

People in Lesotho Requiring Emergency Assistance
SADC – June 2016

350,000

People in Swaziland Requiring Emergency Assistance
SADC – June 2016

HIGHLIGHTS

- 17 million people will likely experience Crisis levels of food insecurity from January–March 2017, FEWS NET reports
- ZimVAC estimates more than 40 percent of Zimbabwe’s rural population faces food insecurity
- USAID contributes an additional \$127 million for drought response activities in the region

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTHERN AFRICA DROUGHT RESPONSE IN FY 2016

USAID/OFDA ¹	\$40,778,236
USAID/FFP ²	\$213,990,829
\$254,769,065	

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Approximately 18.3 million people in acutely drought-affected areas of Southern Africa will require emergency assistance between June 2016 and March 2017, according to the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) Regional Humanitarian Appeal, formally launched on July 26. The appeal requests nearly \$2.4 billion in additional funding to provide agricultural support, emergency food assistance, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services, among other interventions, to drought-affected households in Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.
- The USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) projects that approximately 17 million people in the region will experience Crisis—IPC 3—levels of food insecurity from January–March 2017.⁵ Many vulnerable households face Crisis conditions due to diminished agricultural production, limited income-earning opportunities, and seasonally atypical elevated food prices, FEWS NET reports.
- On July 25, USAID announced approximately \$127 million in new funding for the Southern Africa drought response. The new assistance—which brings total FY 2016 USAID humanitarian funding for Southern Africa to nearly \$254.8 million—supports emergency food and agriculture, nutrition, livelihood recovery, and WASH interventions for drought-affected populations, as well as support for humanitarian coordination throughout the region. Since FY 2015, USAID has provided more than \$300 million to support drought response activities in Southern Africa, including \$40.1 million from USAID/OFDA and \$267.1 million from USAID/FFP.

¹ USAID’s Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

² USAID’s Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

³ Includes Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

⁴ Data represents SADC projections of populations requiring emergency assistance from June 2016–March 2017.

⁵ The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a standardized tool that aims to classify the severity and magnitude of food insecurity. The IPC scale, which is comparable across countries, ranges from Minimal—IPC 1—to Famine—IPC 5.

REGIONAL

- Southern Africa will likely experience a regional cereal deficit of approximately 6–10 million metric tons (MT) due to drought conditions during the 2015/2016 agricultural season, according to FEWS NET and SADC. While cereal imports from Tanzania, Zambia, and other international markets will partially offset the shortfall, prices will likely increase—remaining significantly higher than five-year averages—due to below-average production and an associated increased demand for market purchases, limiting food access for poorer households, FEWS NET predicts. The combination of poor food access, availability of water, and medical facility coverage and capacities could aggravate poor nutrition conditions among vulnerable populations, particularly malnourished children and HIV-affected individuals, SADC reports.
- In the June 2016–March 2017 Regional Humanitarian Appeal, SADC requests nearly \$2.4 billion in additional emergency funding. Key humanitarian needs related to the drought include food assistance, nutrition interventions, and livelihoods support. As of early July, host governments, donor countries, and humanitarian partners had committed \$340 million for drought-related response activities, according to SADC. The organization formally launched the appeal, accompanied by a regional disaster declaration, in Gaborone, Botswana, on July 26.
- The UN Regional Interagency Steering Committee (RIASCO) for Southern Africa plans to launch a complementary response plan for seven countries—Angola, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, and Zimbabwe—in Pretoria, South Africa, on July 27. The RIASCO plan, which identifies countries for prioritization based on the severity of need and assessed response capacity of respective governments, targets more than 12.3 million people for emergency assistance and comprises three pillars: immediate humanitarian response, resilience building, and longer-term macro-economic and risk management.
- On July 14, the UK Department for International Development (DFID) and the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) hosted a conference on the effects of El Niño in Southern Africa in London, UK. OCHA issued an outcome statement following the conference, noting the high number of people in the region facing food insecurity and emphasizing the need to scale up response efforts and coordination at the local, regional, and international levels.
- In late May, SADC established an El Niño Response Team, with the UN World Food Program (WFP) supporting the team’s food and nutrition security analysis, information management, and logistics coordination activities. On July 20, WFP announced a special operation to extend technical support to the El Niño Response Team and SADC member states through April 2017. Budgeted at more than \$2.1 million, WFP’s special operation aims to bolster the efficiency of relief efforts and strengthen response coordination, provision of technical support, and placement of additional staff at WFP’s Southern Africa regional bureau.

LESOTHO

- An estimated 709,000 people may face acute food insecurity between June 2016 and March 2017 due to significant crop losses and high staple food prices, according to the national Vulnerability Assessment Committee (VAC) survey conducted in May. From June–September, staple prices will likely increase to levels approximately 17 to 30 percent higher than national five-year averages, further eroding household purchasing power and constraining food access, FEWS NET reports. As a result, FEWS NET projects that most areas of Lesotho will experience Crisis levels of food insecurity between June 2016 and January 2017.
- Nearly 17 percent of rural households in Lesotho rely on unprotected water sources, according to the VAC, indicating improved access to potable water since February, when approximately 56 percent of households reported using unprotected water sources. However, the VAC anticipates that household water access is likely to decrease during the May-to-October dry season. In addition, a recent UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) assessment found that 30 percent of early childhood development and primary schools in Lesotho urgently require WASH support, affecting more than 100,000 children. UNICEF is coordinating with the Government of Lesotho (GoL) to address water shortages through a GoL water-tanking program. UNICEF is also improving access to safe drinking water for approximately 80,000 people in Berea, Butha-Buthe, and Mohale’s Hoek districts. UNICEF interventions include distributing water storage containers and water purification tablets and conducting community WASH trainings.

- USAID/OFDA provided \$1 million in new funding to the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to support agriculture and food security and WASH interventions in Lesotho. With USAID/OFDA support, FAO is increasing pastoral households' resilience to drought and other disasters by conducting livestock vaccinations, providing families with livestock fodder, and promoting rangeland management. In addition, FAO is improving access to safe drinking water for vulnerable households and livestock through the installation of community water tanks and rehabilitation of boreholes and other water sources.
- USAID recently committed more than \$7.8 million to support partner World Vision's response efforts in Lesotho. With \$7.5 million from USAID/FFP, the non-governmental organization (NGO) is providing emergency food assistance to vulnerable populations. In addition, World Vision—with \$320,000 in USAID/OFDA assistance—is conducting trainings on safe hygiene practices, distributing safe drinking water, and establishing water access points for approximately 9,000 people in acutely drought-affected Mohale's Hoek.
- SADC is seeking \$38 million to assist the country's approximately 491,000 people projected to require emergency assistance from June 2016 to March 2017. As of late June, the GoL and international donors had provided \$24.4 million—including \$12.8 million from international donors and \$11.6 million from the GoL—toward the appeal.

MADAGASCAR

- Drought-related crop failures in southern Madagascar's Amboasary, Ambovombe, Beloha, and Tsihombe districts have resulted in Crisis levels of food insecurity that FEWS NET expects to continue through September 2016. An estimated 665,000 people are severely food-insecure—the highest figure in a decade, according to SADC.
- Response actors are coordinating to address the urgent food needs of vulnerable households; approximately 150,000 drought-affected people received emergency food assistance between April and June, SADC reports. In addition, an estimated 41,500 households—approximately 207,500 people—had received agricultural inputs and livestock support through USAID/OFDA partners Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) and Catholic Relief Services (CRS) as of late June.
- USAID/OFDA recently committed an additional \$3.6 million to assist drought-affected households in Madagascar. The total includes nearly \$1.1 million to UNICEF for nutrition and WASH assistance; \$950,000 to FAO to support agriculture, food security, and coordination activities; more than \$900,000 to CRS for agriculture and food security support; and nearly \$730,000 to Action Contre la Faim (ACF) for nutrition and WASH assistance.
- With an additional contribution of U.S. in-kind food assistance, valued at \$5.5 million, USAID/FFP is supporting drought-affected households in Androy, Anosy, and Atsimo Andrefana regions. To date in FY 2016, USAID/FFP has provided \$15.4 million in food assistance for vulnerable populations in the country.
- SADC is seeking \$70 million to assist approximately 665,000 people in Madagascar projected to require emergency assistance between June 2016 and March 2017. As of late July, RIASCO reports that the appeal is 35 percent funded.

MALAWI

- Drought-affected populations, particularly in southern Malawi, are experiencing Stressed—IPC 2—and Crisis levels of food insecurity, requiring emergency assistance to meet food needs and preserve livelihoods, according to FEWS NET. Food security could further deteriorate in Balaka, Chikwawa, and Nsanje districts in the absence of humanitarian assistance, resulting in some households experiencing Emergency—IPC 4—conditions from October–January 2017. Approximately 6.5 million people will require emergency assistance between July 2016 and March 2017, according to the Malawi VAC.
- Although prices for maize typically stabilize and decrease during the harvest, the national average price of maize increased by approximately 18 percent between May and June, with the national average price more than 190 percent above the five-year average, FEWS NET reports. Sustained high prices have eroded household incomes and are likely to limit market access for poor households and exacerbate food insecurity.

- Nutrition conditions in Malawi have deteriorated since 2015 due to drought-related food insecurity, according to SADC. The Government of Malawi (GoM) recorded more than 11,300 severe acute malnutrition (SAM) cases from January–February 2016, a 36 percent increase from the same period in 2015. Between June 2016 and March 2017, nearly 130,000 children younger than five years of age are projected to experience SAM and nearly 274,000 children and pregnant and lactating women are projected to experience moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), SADC reports. Although a Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) nutrition survey conducted in May found national SAM and GAM levels of 0.5 percent and 2.5 percent, below the UN World Health Organization (WHO) emergency thresholds of 2 percent and 15 percent, respectively, the survey found pockets of elevated GAM prevalence—including GAM levels of nearly 7 percent in Chikwawa and Nsanje districts. In addition, UNICEF notes that the May SMART survey reflects data from the post-harvest season, typically characterized by increased food availability and lower prices. The UN agency anticipates that nutrition conditions are likely to deteriorate as households exhaust harvested food supplies, prices increase, and the November-to-March lean season begins.
- On June 23, the World Bank announced \$22.6 million in funding for Malawi, including more than \$11.2 million for activities to mitigate drought-related malnutrition among children younger than five years of age. The funding will support GoM efforts to prevent and treat malnutrition, including through local malnutrition case management, malnutrition screening and referral programs, and treatment of common illnesses associated with malnutrition.
- WFP Executive Director Ertharin Cousin visited Malawi during the week of July 18 to highlight humanitarian needs in the country. Second Lady of the U.S. Dr. Jill Biden accompanied Executive Director Cousin for part of the trip, during which they visited a USG-supported WFP school feeding program in Southern Region’s Zomba District and spoke with drought-affected farmers in the area. WFP has requested \$535 million to respond to drought-related needs in the region, of which \$217 million—or 40 percent of the total requirement—is needed for relief operations in Malawi. The UN agency reports that its relief operations in Malawi represent the largest emergency food relief operation in the country’s history.
- USAID/OFDA recently provided nearly \$4.7 million for drought response efforts in Malawi. The total includes nearly \$3.2 million for agriculture and food security interventions by NGOs ADRA, CARE, CRS, Oxfam/Great Britain (Oxfam/GB), and Save the Children/U.S. (SC/US); and nearly \$1.5 million for agricultural, economic, and WASH assistance from Concern and Project Concern International (PCI).
- USAID/FFP announced a new contribution of over \$23 million for food assistance in Malawi. This includes \$15 million through WFP that will facilitate food-for-asset activities that assist food-insecure households during the lean season while building community resilience to recurrent shocks. USAID/FFP also committed \$7 million to WFP for the transportation and distribution of GoM-provided maize, as well as \$1.1 million to UNICEF to provide treatment for children suffering from SAM.
- On July 14, the GoM released the 2016/2017 Food Insecurity Response Plan, requesting \$395 million in international assistance to support approximately 6.5 million people projected to require humanitarian assistance between July 2016 and March 2017. The plan, developed in coordination with the UN and humanitarian organizations in Malawi, prioritizes emergency food, agriculture, nutrition, and WASH assistance. As of July 14, international donors had contributed more than \$91 million—approximately 23 percent—of the requested total.

MOZAMBIQUE

- From June–September 2016, vulnerable households in drought-affected areas of central and southern Mozambique are likely to continue experiencing Crisis and Stressed levels of food insecurity, requiring humanitarian assistance to meet food consumption gaps and protect livelihoods, FEWS NET reports. Diminished agricultural production, persistently high food prices, and limited income-generating opportunities are likely to constrain households’ access to food throughout the period, prompting the October-to-February lean season to begin as early as August.
- FEWS NET anticipates that households will increasingly expand livelihood coping strategies—such as an intensification of informal income-earning activities and reduced expenditures on non-food items—to meet basic food needs from October 2016 to January 2017. The population experiencing Stressed levels of food insecurity will increase as the lean season progresses, and some households’ food conditions will likely deteriorate from Stressed to Crisis levels

of food insecurity. Vulnerable households in the most acutely affected areas could experience Emergency—IPC 4—conditions during the period.

- USAID/OFDA recently provided \$1 million to World Vision to support agriculture and WASH activities in Mozambique’s Gaza and Tete provinces. World Vision plans to provide farmers with seeds and training on drought-resistant agricultural techniques, as well as rehabilitate community water points to increase access to water among drought-affected households.
- With \$18.4 million in new assistance, USAID/FFP is supporting partners to provide food assistance to vulnerable households. USAID/FFP funding includes U.S. in-kind food assistance—valued at \$17.8 million—through partners WFP and World Vision, as well as \$643,700 in ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF) through UNICEF.
- SADC is seeking \$217 million to assist approximately 1.5 million people in Mozambique projected to require emergency assistance between June 2016 and March 2017. As of late June, the Government of the Republic of Mozambique had contributed \$10.6 million and international donors had contributed \$29.4 million—a total of \$40 million, or 18 percent of the total—toward the appeal.

SWAZILAND

- USAID/OFDA recently provided an additional \$1.7 million to assist drought-affected households in Swaziland’s acutely drought-affected Lubombo and Shiselweni regions. Through nearly \$960,000 in USAID/OFDA support, FAO is strengthening food security and resilience among agro-pastoral households through the provision of staple food crop inputs and training on conservation agriculture techniques. With more than \$720,000 in USAID/OFDA assistance, UNICEF is promoting appropriate infant and young child feeding practices, supporting nutrition surveillance efforts, rehabilitating rural water systems, and establishing WASH committees to support hygiene promotion efforts.
- With \$4.5 million through World Vision, USAID/FFP is providing emergency food assistance to meet the needs of drought-affected populations in Swaziland from October 2016—March 2017. Assistance will include the provision of U.S. in-kind food assistance through food for assets, treatment of MAM, and general food distributions in Lubombo and Shiselweni. USAID/FFP is also providing \$2 million to WFP to distribute food procured from the region.
- SADC is seeking \$92 million to assist approximately 350,000 people projected to require emergency assistance between June 2016 and March 2017. As of late June, the Government of the Kingdom of Swaziland had contributed \$6.8 million and international donors had provided \$3 million—a total of \$9.8 million—to the appeal.

ZIMBABWE

- On July 12, the Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZimVAC)—comprising representatives from the Government of Zimbabwe (GoZ), UN agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders—released the final results of the 2016 rural livelihoods assessment, conducted from May–June. ZimVAC projects that food insecurity will peak between January and March 2017, when approximately 4.1 million people—or more than 40 percent of the rural population—are likely to require humanitarian assistance. Food insecurity increased across Zimbabwe’s 60 districts compared to earlier assessments, particularly in the 20 most food-insecure districts, according to ZimVAC findings. Primary contributors to the increase in food insecurity include diminished agricultural output, elevated food prices, and reduced livelihood opportunities.
- Average maize production from the recent harvest was 126.5 kilograms per household, a decline of nearly 57 percent compared to 2015, when households harvested more than 290 kilograms on average, according to the ZimVAC. Small grain production similarly declined, from nearly 30 kilograms per household in 2015 to approximately 16 kilograms in 2016. The GoZ estimates a national cereal deficit of nearly 1 million MT.
- ZimVAC identified improved nutrition conditions since January 2016; national SAM prevalence has decreased from 2.1 percent to 1.9 percent, and GAM prevalence decreased from 5.7 percent to 4.4 percent. Despite the improvement at the national level, the assessment identified pockets of elevated SAM and GAM prevalence. In Kariba District, SAM

prevalence was more than 8 percent, and GAM prevalence was more than 17 percent, exceeding WHO emergency thresholds of 2 percent and 15 percent, respectively. Additionally, SAM prevalence was more than 8 percent in Gweru District and more than 6 percent in Shamva District.

- FEWS NET projects that vulnerable populations in most areas of southern Zimbabwe will experience Crisis levels of food insecurity from July 2016–March 2017, requiring emergency assistance to meet basic needs and preserve livelihoods. Some households could experience Emergency-level food insecurity conditions, although FEWS NET notes that available data does not indicate a high likelihood for such outcomes. In northern areas of Zimbabwe, FEWS NET anticipates that conditions among many households currently experiencing Stressed levels of food insecurity will deteriorate from October–March 2017 as households deplete food stocks and increasingly rely on market purchases to meet basic needs.
- The GoZ—which uses a variety of currencies, including the U.S. dollar, British pound, and Chinese yuan—recently discussed plans to introduce bond notes pegged to the U.S. dollar to mitigate the country’s current cash shortage. Humanitarian actors have expressed concern that ongoing fiscal uncertainty and import restrictions could contribute to increased prices and constrain availability of basic goods, including food.
- USAID/OFDA recently provided nearly \$13.2 million for drought response efforts in Zimbabwe. With USAID/OFDA support, NGO and UN partners are conducting agriculture, nutrition, and WASH interventions—including increasing access to safe drinking water, providing agricultural inputs and livestock support to restore livelihoods activities, and supporting adherence to proper hygiene and infant and young child feeding practices—for drought-affected households.
- USAID/FFP contributed an additional \$40.5 million to provide much-needed food assistance to vulnerable populations in Zimbabwe through partners Cultivating New Frontiers in Agriculture (CNFA), WFP, World Vision, and UNICEF.
- SADC is seeking more than \$1 billion to assist approximately 4.1 million people projected to require emergency assistance between June 2016 and March 2017. As of late June, the GoZ and international donors had contributed \$48.5 million to the appeal, including \$47.2 million from international donors and \$1.3 million from the GoZ.

CONTEXT

- Below-average rainfall—exacerbated by the 2015/2016 El Niño climatic event—resulted in drought conditions throughout much of Southern Africa beginning in 2015, causing deteriorating agriculture, food security, livestock, nutrition, and WASH conditions.
- On February 29, 2016, U.S. Ambassador H. Dean Pittman declared a disaster due to the effects of drought in Mozambique. On March 9, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires, a.i., Susan M. Tuller declared a disaster due to the effects of drought and food insecurity in Swaziland. U.S. Chargé d’Affaires, a.i., Robert K. Scott declared a disaster due to the effects of drought in Zimbabwe on March 16; on the same day, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires, a.i., Elizabeth A. Pelletreau declared a disaster due to the effects of drought and food insecurity in Lesotho. On April 21, U.S. Ambassador to Malawi Virginia E. Palmer declared a disaster due to the effects of drought and food insecurity in Malawi.
- Prolonged drought since late 2014 in southern Madagascar has resulted in poor harvests and food insecurity. On December 4, 2015, U.S. Ambassador Robert T. Yamate redeclared a disaster due to the effects of drought in southern regions of Madagascar.

USAID HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTHERN AFRICA DROUGHT RESPONSE IN FY 2016¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA³			
LESOTHO			
CRS	Agriculture and Food Security	Mafeteng and Mohale's Hoek Districts	\$1,758,901
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security, WASH	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
World Vision	WASH	Mafeteng and Mohale's Hoek	\$370,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE LESOTHO RESPONSE			\$3,128,901
MADAGASCAR			
ACF	Nutrition, WASH	Atsimo Andrefana Region	\$726,000
ADRA	Agriculture and Food Security, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, WASH	Androy Region	\$985,872
CARE	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), WASH	Countrywide	\$1,313,868
CRS	Agriculture and Food Security	Countrywide	\$912,705
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$950,000
UNICEF	Nutrition, WASH	Countrywide	\$1,057,752
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE MADAGASCAR RESPONSE			\$5,946,197
MALAWI			
ADRA	Agriculture and Food Security	Countrywide	\$604,235
CARE	Agriculture and Food Security	Countrywide	\$821,861
Concern	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, WASH	Nsanje District	\$485,865
CRS	Agriculture and Food Security	Countrywide	\$230,539
Oxfam/GB	Agriculture and Food Security	Balaka and Phalombe Districts	\$749,963
PCI	Agriculture and Food Security, WASH	Balaka and Machinga Districts	\$998,453
SC/US	Agriculture and Food Security	Zomba District	\$800,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE MALAWI RESPONSE			\$4,690,916
MOZAMBIQUE			
CARE	Agriculture and Food Security, Nutrition, WASH	Countrywide	\$3,932,191
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, WASH	Moamba and Namaacha Districts	\$500,610
	WASH	Maputo Province	\$50,000
UNICEF	Agriculture and Food Security, Nutrition	Countrywide	\$1,349,224
World Vision	Agriculture and Food Security	Gaza and Tete Provinces	\$1,000,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE MOZAMBIQUE RESPONSE			\$6,832,025
SWAZILAND			
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security	Lubombo and Shiselweni Regions	\$959,279
UNICEF	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Nutrition, WASH	Lubombo and Shiselweni	\$720,571
World Vision	Agriculture and Food Security, WASH	Lubombo and Shiselweni	\$950,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE SWAZILAND RESPONSE			\$2,629,850

ZIMBABWE			
ACF	Nutrition, WASH	Countrywide	\$703,269
CARE	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, WASH	Countrywide	\$1,500,000
CRS	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS	Countrywide	\$1,999,605
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security	Countrywide	\$1,975,111
International Medical Corps (IMC)	Nutrition, WASH	Beitbridge Urban and Insiza Districts	\$1,000,000
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	Agriculture and Food Security, WASH	Chipinge and Chiredzi Districts	\$1,496,390
Oxfam/GB	Agriculture and Food Security, WASH	Masvingo and Matabeleland Provinces	\$1,188,000
SC/US	Nutrition, WASH	Binga and Kariba Districts	\$998,105
UNICEF	Nutrition, WASH	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
World Vision	Agriculture and Food Security, WASH	Binga, Hwange, Kariba, and Mbire Districts	\$1,330,424
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE ZIMBABWE RESPONSE			\$13,190,904
REGIONAL			
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security, WASH	Regional	\$3,000,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Regional	\$1,100,000
WFP	Humanitarian Studies, Analysis, or Applications	Lesotho, Malawi, Swaziland, Zimbabwe	\$160,500
	Program Support Costs		\$98,943
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE SOUTHERN AFRICA DROUGHT RESPONSE			\$40,778,236
USAID/FFP			
LESOTHO			
World Vision	Local and Regional procurement, U.S. In-Kind Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$7,500,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE LESOTHO RESPONSE			\$7,500,000
MADAGASCAR			
ADRA	Agriculture and Food Security	Countrywide	\$754,000
CRS	Agriculture and Food Security	Countrywide	\$1,106,300
WFP	Local and Regional Procurement	Countrywide	\$2,351,700
	U.S. In-Kind Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$11,148,300
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE MADAGASCAR RESPONSE			\$15,360,300
MALAWI			
UNICEF	Local and Regional Procurement of Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF)	Countrywide	\$1,072,834
WFP	Local and Regional Procurement	Countrywide	\$32,000,000
	U.S. In-Kind Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$59,582,400
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE MALAWI RESPONSE			\$92,655,234
MOZAMBIQUE			
UNICEF	U.S. In-Kind Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$643,695
WFP	Local and Regional Procurement, U.S. In-Kind Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$11,797,600
World Vision	U.S. In-Kind Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$10,000,000

TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE MOZAMBIQUE RESPONSE			\$22,441,295
SWAZILAND			
World Vision	Local and Regional procurement, U.S. In-Kind Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$4,500,000
WFP	Local and Regional Procurement	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE SWAZILAND RESPONSE			\$6,500,000
ZIMBABWE			
CNFA	U.S. In-Kind Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$3,100,000
UNICEF	U.S. In-Kind Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$1,388,800
	Cash Transfers for Food	Countrywide	\$2,111,800
WFP	Local and Regional Procurement	Countrywide	\$8,000,000
	U.S. In-Kind Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$35,933,400
World Vision	U.S. In-Kind Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$19,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE ZIMBABWE RESPONSE			\$69,534,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE SOUTHERN AFRICA DROUGHT RESPONSE			\$213,990,829
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTHERN AFRICA DROUGHT RESPONSE IN FY 2016			\$254,769,065
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTHERN AFRICA DROUGHT RESPONSE IN FY 2015-FY 2016			\$307,920,217

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

² USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of July 26, 2016.

³ Estimated value of food assistance and transportation costs at time of procurement; subject to change.

PUBLIC DONATION INFORMATION

- The most effective way people can assist relief efforts is by making cash contributions to humanitarian organizations that are conducting relief operations. A list of humanitarian organizations that are accepting cash donations for disaster responses around the world can be found at www.interaction.org.
- USAID encourages cash donations because they allow aid professionals to procure the exact items needed (often in the affected region); reduce the burden on scarce resources (such as transportation routes, staff time, and warehouse space); can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; and ensure culturally, dietary, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
 - USAID Center for International Disaster Information: www.cidi.org or +1.202.821.1999.
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at www.reliefweb.int.

USAID/OFDA bulletins appear on the USAID website at <http://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/working-crises-and-conflict/responding-times-crisis/where-we-work>.